

SALES OF REGISTERED SHEEP.

D W Perry, No. Hoosick, N. Y., to E A Avery, Kings Ferry, N. Y., 1 ram.
 Tyler Bros, Alexandria, O., to L D Paige, Granville, Ohio, 1 ram; to R F Tyler, Alexandria, Ohio, 1 ram; to H Buxton, Alexandria, Ohio, 1 ram; to A L Hesse, Granville, O., 1 ram; to L M Stokenbarger, New Way, O., 1-2 of one ram.
 A H Yost, Centerville, O., to Giddings & Daily, Centerville, 1 ewe from flock of D Giddings.
 H J DeLong & Son, W. Cornwall, to E S Hammond, Reading, Vt., 3 ewes from flock of L Treadway.
 Mrs A R Minton, Shoreham, to C K Williams, Whiting, 3 rams.
 C M Fellows, Manchester, Mich., to R Comstock, Manchester, 1 ewe from flock of E L Needham.
 G T Halladay, Boston, Mass., to W W Duffield, Wharton, O., 1 ram from flock of J G Barker.
 L M Bingham, W. Cornwall, to A Siffert, London, O., 2 rams from flock of J W Young.
 A D Taylor, Romeo, Mich., to A J West, Capac, Mich., 8 ewes from his own flock.
 G W Stuart, Grand Blanc, Mich., to A J West, Capac, 2 ewes.
 H S Brooks, East Shoreham, to Lester Fish, Ira, 1 ram from flock of G A Cutting.
 Rector Gage, Addison, to Guy Gage, Addison, 2 ewes.
 A E Higley, Castleton, to J H Mead, West Rutland, 6 rams.
 L W Pease, Vermont, to J G Blue, Cardington, O., 2 ewes from flock of J W Knapp.
 J A Wright, Middlebury, Vt., to Isaac Whitcraft, Quaker City, O., 1 ram from flock of G N Payne, 1 from that of C A Landers.
 N D Morse, Cornwall, to E S Hammond, Reading, 1 ewe from flock of L W Peet.
 C C Dorr, Grass Lake, Mich., to Mattison & Son, Grass Lake, Mich., 4 ewes from flock of D Jackson, 1 from that of D A Gale, 4 from his own flock, 1 ram from his own flock; to David Rose, Manchester, Mich., 3 rams; to C H Nichols, Grass Lake, Mich., 1 ram; to Clark Bros, Grass Lake, Mich., 1 ram.
 J C Mower, Woodstock, to A J Stowe, Weybridge, 4 ewes; to M Cushing, Woodstock, 1 ram.
 J H Close, St. Clairsville, O., to Adam Camp, O., 2 ewes from flock of O P Lee, and 1 from that of G W Payne; to Phillips Bros., O., 1 ram from flock of H A Bascam.
 J W Knapp, Richville, to J Gieson Bros, Clinton, Mich., 1 ram and 4 ewes.
 J S Benedict, Castleton, to Wm Brown, Castleton, 1 ewe.
 L W Pease to F M Russell and Son, Cardington, O., 2 ewes from flock of H Z Cutler.
 W H Rowe, Middlebury, to G W Whitford, 3 rams.
 Mrs S Rathbun, East Shoreham, to L S Webster, East Shoreham, 4 ewes and 4 rams.
 W D & R Dewey, West Salisbury, to M K Barbour, Bridport, 5 ewes; to J F DeLong, West Cornwall, 1 ewe from flock of J A & V Spear, and 1 from that of U D Twitchell; to Wm Halton, Salisbury, 2 ewes from flock of U D Twitchell and 1 from that of J H Hazen.
 H M Foote, Middlebury, to Cherbino & Williamson, Middlebury, 1 ram from flock of J B Hamblin, 1 ram and 1 ewe from his own flock.
 J L Buttolph, Middlebury, to A L Bingham, West Cornwall, 8 ewes.
 C R Witherell, to John Wright, Carmichael, Pa., 11 rams and 24 ewes; to D M Silvers, Jefferson, Pa., 12 rams.
 C H Ketchum, Whiting, to D M Silvers, Jefferson, Pa., 66 ewes and 31 rams.
 F A Myrick, Middlebury, to Erastus H Bailey, Pessyville, N. Y., 1 ram; to S R Mitchell, W. Mansfield, O., 1 ewe from flock of U C Smith.
 D C Smith, to F A Myrick, 1 ewe.
 Mrs M J Ellsworth, Middlebury, to D M Silvers, Jefferson, Pa., 2 rams.
 B Farnham, to E G Farnham, 1 ewe from flock of E A Bascam.
 G D Miner, Middlebury, to W C Sturtevant, Ruggles, O., 4 ewes from the flock of F A Myrick, 5 from that of Lora B Hall, 1 from that of H B Wright, 3 from that of E W Rogers, 1 from that of Daniel Durfee, 1 from that of F H Bacon, 1 from that of J A Foote, 1 from that of F A Foote, 1 from that of A Nichols, and 1 from his own flock; to P W Powers, New London, O., 1 ram from his own flock, 2 ewes from that of A Nichols, 2 from that of F A Myrick, and 1 from that of U D Twitchell; to Mrs C B Powers, 2 ewes from flock of F A Myrick, 1 from that of C H Grandey, 1 from that of E W Rogers and 1 from that of J A V Spear; to A Lilly, 1 ram from flock of W L Hamilton; to M K Beach, 1 ram from flock of Daniel Durfee, and 1 from that of S W Remple.
 D M Silvers, Jefferson, Pa., to W A Swan, Carmichael, Pa., 1 ram from flock of D W Prime, and 1 from that of C H Ketchum; to John B Cox, Jefferson, 1 ram from flock of Cook & Brown; to Levi Hodge, Holbrook, Pa., 1 ram from flock of I G Wooster; to George Wisecare, O., 1 ram from flock of Cook & Brown; to Madison Scott, Waynesburg, 1 ram from flock of M J Ellsworth; to F H Shrontz, Tennille, Pa., 1 ram from flock of R Witherell & Son; to Thomas Noe, 1 ram from flock of T Brooks; to Dr Rogers, Jefferson, 1 ram from flock of T Brooks; to Geo Taylor, Waynesburg, 1 ram from flock of C K Williams; to H C Wood, Waynesburg, 1 ram from flock of T Brooks; to R Denny, Waynesburg, 1 ram from flock of R Witherell & Son; to T W Finley, Brownsville, Pa., 1 ram from flock of T Brooks; to C Orndoff, Waynesburg, Pa., 1 ram from flock of A F Ellsworth; to E C Hinkins, Hinkins, Pa., 1 ram from flock of R Witherell & Son; to M Tilton, Holbrook, Pa., 1 ram from flock of R Witherell & Son; to James Christopher, Carmichael, Pa., 1 ram from flock of A F Ellsworth; to Stephen Crain, Jefferson, Pa., 1 ram from flock of R Cook; to Benjamin J Barker, Holbrook, Pa., 1 ram from flock of R Witherell & Son; to F Ammons, Carmichael, Pa., 1 ram from flock of A F Ellsworth; to Daniel Kontz, Clarksville, Pa., 1 ram from flock of Ann Smith; to C Harvey, Harris, Pa., 1 ram from flock of M Barker; to Richard Stull, Clarksville, Pa., 1 ram from flock of L D Wooster, 4 ewes from flock of M J Ellsworth, 1 from that of C D Lane, and 1 from that of R Witherell & Son; to C J Grimes, Rutan, Pa., 1 ram from flock of C H Ketchum, 1 from that of E B Pond, 6 ewes from that of R Witherell & Son, 1 from that of Cherbino & Williamson; to Jonas Ely, Waynesburg, Pa., 5 ewes from flock of Cherbino & Williamson and 1 from that of C D Lane.
 Mrs M J Ellsworth, Middlebury, to D M Silvers, Jefferson, Pa., 9 rams and 12 ewes; to John Wright, Carmichael, Pa., 9 rams and 12 ewes.
 H C Brown, Whiting, to Andrew Webster, Sudbury, 1 sheep; to Ann Smith, Orwell, 1 sheep.
 E A Baldwin, to H C Fish, Ira, 7 rams from flock of A Baldwin; to E D Searls, Cornwall, Vt., 5 ewes from same flock; to Jay Walters, Whiting, 5 sheep; to B Farnham, West Cornwall, 1 ram and 1 ewe; to M Keeler, 2 rams; to J Ketchum, Sudbury, 5 rams from flock of A B Hitchcock.
 G S Hallenbeck, Hoosick, N. Y., to G T Torry & Son, Williamstown, Mass., 3 ewes.
 F C Wood, Saline, Mich., to N A Wood, Saline, 33 ewes; to Wm Duncan, Plymouth, Mich., 1 ewe from flock of D E Grovesener.
 Giddings & Daily, Centerville, O., to Wm Moore, Layman, O., 1 ram from flock of C H James; to J L Dustin, Granville, O., 1 ewe from flock of A & O B Davis; to Kirk Mc Clair, Mt. Union, O., 1 ewe from flock of Cherbino & Williamson, and 2 from that of D Giddings.
 John L Quackenbush, Hoosick, N. Y., to P Hawsell, Hoosick Falls, 1 ram; to Allen Skiff, Hoosick Falls, 3 rams.
 W O Bascam, to Will Eddy, Orwell, 2 ewes.
 G R White, Shoreham, to Bruce Wright, Middlebury, 14 ewes; to Frank Chaeton, 1 ewe from flock of J T Stickney.
 John H Mead, West Rutland, to A E Higley, Castleton, 4 ewes from his own flock, and 1 from that of E S Briggs.
 A W Mering, Mendon, Mich., to H L Bry-

ant, Brook, Mich., 1 ram.
 Geo W Matthews, Soudbury, O., to Isaac Clark, Kibbura, O., 1 ram; to S Clark & I Snyder, Pagetown, O., 2 rams.
 C C Forbes to M E Wilcox, Benson, O., sheep from flock of O C Martin, 2 from that of J S Benedict and 2 from that of C N Mosley.
 Paul LaFrancis, Middlebury, to T J Conklin, Dundee, N. Y., 5 rams.
 E N Bissell, East Shoreham, to T J Conklin, Dundee, 1 ewe, and 1 ram.
 D C Wright, Middlebury, to Cherbino & Williamson, Middlebury, 1 ram and 1 ewe.

Winter on the Farm.— Recreation to be Enjoyed.

It is a popular idea that there is little to do on a farm in winter. Countenance is lent to it from the disposition of many farmers to waste the time, but the thoughtful and enterprising never see a time when mere idleness is welcome. When one cannot work out-of-doors, he can work in the house, posting accounts, reviewing the year's successes or reverses, planning for the next season, ordering his supplies of commercial fertilizers, his trees or plants for spring planting, hiring laborers, assisting, perhaps, in household dairy matters, or engaging in good reading or sociability. The last is not to be regarded as unimportant. We cannot safely ignore "society" and in winter is an excellent time for its enjoyment and its genial influences. For the very old or feeble much exposure to the weather may not be agreeable; but in all those regions where sleighing prevails, the young and strong find it a specially attractive season. There is something about snow and a sharp atmosphere that is exhilarating to both human beings and animals, and a ride behind good horses, particularly by moonlight, when the snow creaks and sparkles, the stars seem to dance, the horses spring to their work, and nothing is blue but the sky above, is an occasion for rather more enjoyment than even the "balmy spring" affords.

But, referring to this matter of sociability in winter farm life, and sleighing as an adjunct, let me suggest that it is not for young folks alone. My idea of sociability in all ranks is, that to secure the best results in culture, there should be nothing like divisions as to ages. Children's parties, young people's parties, and old folks' sociables, do not answer the true purpose of such gatherings. They promote awkwardness and clannishness, and sometimes coarseness. The immature young man will sometime make a fool of himself in a company of about his own age exclusively, and so will the young lady of the same order. Their lamentable attempts at "smartness" may occupy the attention of the company, to its detriment, and be mistaken for admiration, while the presence of parents and guardians would have a sobering and restraining influence, not necessarily irksome, but it would tend to make young people weigh their words with more care. While it need not restrain mirth or decorous hilarity, it would tone down, and tone up at the same time, the intercourse of all; and this is especially needed in farming circles. The children, of course, are radical learners; the youths and maidens of sixteen and upward never know quite as much as they think they do; while parents are apt to think they know too much to feel much interest in what is purely social on such occasions. But something a little out of the rut of farming is the true design of such gatherings. The farmers and his wife should be true men and women as well as farmers—a little given to literature as well as pork and potato growing; able to talk about books and their worth, with something of the same ease with which they talk about their neighbors' failings, and with more profit. It is worth a good deal merely to try to be agreeable, and a man or a woman of any age who succeeds at it at a party is better able henceforth to do it at home, where there is often a disposition to neglect it. Manners, or an easy address, have a vast deal to do with what we call success in life, and the great majority can easily be trained to them, or train themselves, by care and observation. In rural regions, winter affords the best opportunity for this culture.

WORK TO BE DONE.

But, in addition to the intellectual and social opportunities which winter brings by day and night, a great deal of profitable farm work can be done by an enterprising family. Stock feeding is becoming more and more a great industry, needing only some very thorough study of its principles to make its advantages available to the farmer at a season of comparative leisure. The great need of all farms in the old-settled portion of the country is manure. The ordinary farm stock does not begin to supply this need, particularly in connection with the waste of pasturing and open outdoor winter feeding. The cities, great as are their resources, do not supply it. Gardeners, truckers and fruit growers near at hand, are ready to take all and more. They have learned the value of high farming, and hesitate at no ordinary price for manure. The farmer at a distance must look elsewhere than to cities. Stock-feeding is an available resource. To say that it requires study and care is only to compliment it; did it not require such attention, it would not be worth noticing. The study required is a knowledge of the principles of feeding, and the qualities of the various cattle foods in the market, or such as are raised on the farm. One principle is that the most profitable system of feeding is that which begins with birth and keeps the animal growing without cessation until its highest development is reached. The old practice is to take any kind of old or gaunt stock, no matter what its past treatment may have been, and prepare it for market. For their own family use, farmers formerly selected some superannuated or condemned cow, or a three-year-old bull who was getting dangerous, fed on "hog corn" a few months, and they imagined it to be profitable beef. For market they would do the same, always taking something which it was deemed necessary to get rid of for peculiar reasons, but with no regard to the profitable quality of the beef. To get an ordinary farmer to keep an ac-

count of the cost of feeding any animal on his place thirty years ago would have been next to impossible.

As feeding should begin young, it follows that if the animals cannot be raised on the farm, they should be purchased when young, or from herds whose owners have always fed well and maintained them in a growing condition. This involves the ruling out of the scrawny, half-starved stock so common on the market in rural neighborhoods, and makes it better for beef consumers. In fact it may be said that the reform begins on the meat block, for consumers demand an article that need not necessarily go into hash as the last chance of utility. The demand of the consumer is passed along the line of middle-men until it reaches the stock feeder, and after a few bad sales it dawns upon him that the only market for tough old cows and that class of lean kine is at home, and then under protest the consequence is that we shall have less of this class of stock in the country, as there is no profit in starvation of cattle or land.

The winter feeder, to carry on his work, will need a better barn than is ordinarily seen, and less of the old hideous barnyard. To gain rapidly in flesh, cattle must be comfortable, and there is not much comfort in a barnyard, or in a stable full of cracks and knot-holes through which the wind and snow may drive at every gale. Good, light, warm but easily ventilated barns, are needed; and the study of such structures, so that they can be convenient and cheap, can be one item of winter work in case a farmer has not yet obtained his ideal. In feeding stock, particularly if there are quite a number, success depends largely upon convenience in getting food to the spot wanted for distribution, and then in the mode of distribution.

If cooking is to be practiced, how to do it safely and rapidly and in the cheapest available quantities, is a consideration. The disposition of the manure is another. Many farmers favor cellars under the stock, and if properly treated with such absorbents as will keep down rapid fermentation and odors until the manure can be properly disposed of, there is no reasonable doubt of the value of cellars. If there are none, it involves a good deal of immediate extra work, as the manure must be disposed of speedily in some way. The old-time practice of pitching it out of doors through a window by hand until it is piled up several feet deep against the barn, with the rains and the water from the roof beating down upon it, is untidy and wasteful, and unworthy of any good farmer. The cellar is the best place for it until spring opens. Every barn must have a roof, and a barn cellar needs no extra roof. Its extra needs are the excavation and the wall, and in the case of a side hill barn, which many farmers can have, very little excavation is needed. In most of the Northern States stones are plenty and cost little except the hauling, and if old stone fences are pulled down and made into barn basement walls, or stone barns several feet thick, or barns with double walls to avoid sudden changes of temperature, so much the better.

The inside fence system is a nuisance, and a most serious drawback to successful farming. They were built to subvert a system which the advanced farmer is learning to condemn—that of pasturage. Pasturage is well enough on the western plains with herdsmen in the saddle to watch the flock, but it is doomed in the older settled regions where land is in demand, and where labor must be more and more concentrated to make farming pay. Great barns with all the room necessary for housing stock all the year, must be more and more the order hereafter. The cost of fences will be saved and part of this put into the barn and its accessories.

With its work, rest and leisure combined, the winter may be made about the pleasantest season of the year. Work rarely compels immediate attention, as crops do in summer. What is postponed on one day can generally be continued on another day weeks after, if desirable. There is more variation in what must engage the farmer's attention. In summer the days are long, and they must usually be improved to the utmost, and the nights given to rest; but in winter the days are short, and the air is so bracing or cool that weariness is not so oppressive as in summer, while the long and often charming evenings furnish opportunities for recreation. There are those who talk as if they would enjoy a country where there should be eternal spring, with flowers, fruit and grains in all the months of the year, but there is no country without its extremes, and if there were it is doubtful if it would be half as enjoyable as the variations of the temperate zone. The farmer who with his family makes the best rational use of his opportunities can deem himself a happy man.—[Country Gentleman.]

SHORT HORNS FOR VERMONT.

Mr. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, Livingston County, Mich., has sold the following highly bred Shorthorns to F. & L. E. Moore, of Shoreham, Addison County, Vermont.

Rowena 14th, by Oxford Argyle 20534, out of Rowena 13th, by Velociped 9250, tracing to imported Pomona by Bedford Jr. (1701).

Rowena of Shoreham by Lord Barrington 2d 30155, out of Rowena 14th, as above.

The Rose of Sharon heifer, Belle of Addison, by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Rosette 4th, by Duke Constance 2263, Rosette 2d by Thordale Duke 13298, tracing to imported Rose of Sharon by Belvedere (1706).

The Rose of Sharon heifer, Red Beauty, by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Miss Sangamon by Count Tagenot 9634, tracing to imported Rose of Sharon by Belvedere (1706).

A heifer calf of Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Rowena 14th, by Oxford Argyle, as above.

Also a young Phyllis bull by Lord Barrington 2d 30145, Lots by Twemlow 13660, Lotus by Muscaton 7057, Lou Ector by London Duke 3096, tracing to imported Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1035).

The stock noted above are very de-

sirable animals individually, and are rich in the best blood of the Shorthorns. They will do good service in Vermont, where cattle have not had that attention which they deserve, and we hope the enterprise of the Messrs. Moore will prove profitable, and meet with a proper reward. Michigan has received great assistance from Vermont to the improvement of her flocks, and it is but fair that some return should be made for it. Michigan Shorthorns will be found a good investment by the farmers and stock men of the Green Mountain State, and we have plenty to supply them.—[Michigan Farmer.]

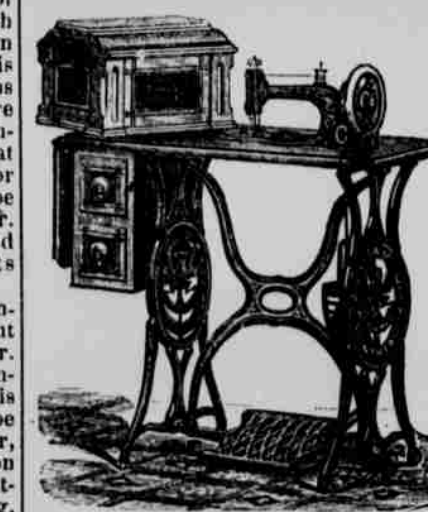
Ayrshire Breeders Association.

Alonso Libbey of Saccarappa Me., sends a statement of milk and method of feeding, which is particularly valuable, as it embraces a term of years, in daily weighing of milk, also gives information in regard to food consumed in production. The food being good hay in winter, and good calf pastures in summer, with an average grain allowance of 4 quarts bran 1 and one half qts each of cottonseed meal and corn meal. The highest feed being to cows in full flow, and gradually lessening food as they shrink from coming in again, the above quantity being the average, and for the last two years, grain in summer (I do not know whether the above average includes summer food) and ensilage in winter. The record for the imported cow Queen of Ayr 1766, beginning Sept. 1, 1875, when she was ten years old, and for such of her calves as have come to milk since then to Sept. 1, 1882. The old cow gave for six years following Sept. 1, 1875, an average of 9404 1-2 lbs. a year, the largest yield 9775 lbs. Queen of Ayr 3, 4464 A. R. from Sept. 1, 1877 to Sept. 1, 1882, gave an average of 9290; smallest 7847 at two years with first calf. Queen of Ayr 4, 4465 A. R., from Sept. 1, 1878, to Sept. 1, 1882, gave an average of 9243 3-4 lbs.; highest 10426; smallest 7925 at 2 years. Queen of Ayr 5, 4466 A. R., from Sept. 1, 1879, to Sept. 1, 1885, gave an average of 9464 lbs.; highest yield, 10801 lbs.; smallest 7981 at 2 years old. Queen of Ayr 6, 4481 A. R., from Sept. 1, 1880, to Sept. 1, 1882, gave an average of 8439 1-2 lbs. for the two years, 1 year as a 2 year old, 7890 lbs.; 3 years old, 8985 lbs.

C. M. WINSLOW, Sec.

Brandon Vt.

Mr. A. Symes Taylor of Texas, in a private letter from Los Angeles, Cal., to one of the Gazette Staff, says: "You will be surprised at the number of sheep shipped from this state to Texas during the last summer, and they are still being bought for that market. It is estimated that from this county (Los Angeles) alone there has been shipped to Texas 125,000 ewes within the past ten months. These sheep are going mostly into western Texas. I am now buying 2400 head to stock up one of my western ranches, for I think the high grade California sheep better where the dependence is upon the range entirely, than the eastern sheep; they are much larger and are heavy shearers; they get this from the French cross, which was given them several years ago, and of late having been crossed with Spanish, make a very hardy and desirable sheep."—[The Breeders' Gazette.]



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Williams Sewing Machines
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.
Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

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SWAYNES
AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES
ITCHING, SORES, PIMPLES, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORM, &c.
QINTMENT
THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; as soon as it is applied the itching ceases, the sores are healed, and the skin is restored to its normal condition. It is a pleasant, economical and positive cure. Swaynes' Qintment is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or sent 50 cents in 5-cent stamps. Send 50 cents to Dr. Swaynes & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTED MEN!
DR. JOHN F. HANGCOCK,
late President of the National Pharmaceutical Association of the United States, says:
"Brown's Iron Bitters is a heavy sale, is conceded to be a fine tonic; the character of the manufacturer is a voucher for its purity and medicinal excellence."

DR. JOSEPH ROBERTS,
President Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:
"I endorse it as a fine medicine, reliable as a strengthening tonic, free from alcoholic poisons."

DR. J. FARIS MOORE, PH. D.,
Professor of Pharmacy, Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:
"Brown's Iron Bitters is a safe and reliable medicine, positively free from alcoholic poisons, and can be recommended as a tonic for use among those who oppose alcohol."

DR. EDWARD EARICKSON,
Secretary Baltimore College of Pharmacy, says:
"I endorse it as an excellent medicine, a good digestive agent, and a non-intoxicant in the fullest sense."

DR. RICHARD SAPIINGTON,
one of Baltimore's oldest and most reliable physicians, says:
"All who have used it praise its standard virtues, and the well-known character of the house which makes it a sufficient guarantee of its being all that is claimed, for they are men who could not be induced to offer anything else but a reliable medicine for public use."

A Druggist Cured.
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12, 1880.
Gentlemen: Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of a bad case of indigestion and fullness in the stomach. Having tested it, I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, and am glad to say it gives entire satisfaction to all."
Geo. W. HOFFMAN, Druggist.

Ask your Druggist for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and take no other. One trial will convince you that it is just what you need.

DR. N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAM
ELIXIR

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable; the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms, and the cure—viz: Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and every species of oppression of the Chest and Lungs. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered, the effect has been invariably manifested, converting the most incurable into a cure.

It is not incurable, if properly attended to. Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflammation, when the cough is more observable, but rather dry; then become local fever, and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all morbid irritations and inflammation from the Lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration, and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and straining articles, which are of so drying a nature as to beget a greater dryness of the patient, whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, generally destroys the habit before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured, the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases. Price 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflammation, when the cough is more observable, but rather dry; then become local fever, and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all morbid irritations and inflammation from the Lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration, and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and straining articles, which are of so drying a nature as to beget a greater dryness of the patient, whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, generally destroys the habit before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured, the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases. Price 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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